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structure of the analysis. What is said in Dr. Sanday's commentary upon Romans of Dr. Liddon's analysis of the same epistle may be repeated with more truth of this analysis of First Timothy: "It is true, perhaps, that the analysis is somewhat excessively divided and subdivided . . . but it shows everywhere the hand of a most lucid writer and an accomplished theologian."

HENRY TODD DEWOLFE.

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JULIAN VON ECLANUM; SEIN LEBEN UND SEINE LEHRE. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte des Pelagianismus. Von Lic. ALBERT BRUCKNER, Pfarrer in Klein-Hüningen bei Basel. Pp. iii + 180.

ÜBER DEN DRITTEN JOHANNESBRIEF. Von ADOLF HARNACK. Leipzig: J. C. Hinrichs'sche Verlagsbuchhandlung, 1897. Pp. viii + 27. M. 7.

THE two treatises bound together in this volume are related to each other only by the fact that both belong to the series of "Texts and Researches pertaining to Early Christian Literature," edited by v. Gebhardt and Harnack.¹

The Pelagian controversy was one of peculiar danger to Christianity, because it was urged on by three men of remarkable but diverse abilities, who together gave it an almost perfect leadership. Pelagius was the general and diplomatist, Cœlestius the orator, and Julian the writer of the movement. It is to the third member of the group that Bruckner introduces us. In the first part of his work he considers the scanty sources from which our knowledge of the life of Julian is derived, and the few facts which may be gleaned from them. In the second part he considers the theological system and the literary methods of Julian, and gives us a careful analysis of perhaps the most brilliant controversial writings which have ever been produced. We know but little of Pelagius and Cœlestius, for they wrote but little; but Julian still lives, because he was a great writer. This review of his career as a bishop and an author is thorough, well-balanced, and judicious, and leaves nothing for the reader to desire.

The commentary of Harnack on the third epistle of John, though brief, will excite wide interest. Lightfoot traced a sort of episcopacy to a period within fifteen or twenty years of the lifetime of the apos-

¹*Texte und Untersuchungen zur Geschichte der altchristlichen Literatur*, hrsg. von O. v. GEBHARDT u. ADOLF HARNACK. Vol. XV, No. 3.

the John, and to Asia Minor, which was specially under the influence of the apostle John. It was a source of much pleasure to the advocates of episcopacy that Harnack gave his approval to this conclusion. He has now gone further, and has found episcopacy as early as the year 100. Nay, he is able to tell us the name of a bishop of this period. This earliest bishop of whom we have any knowledge was Diotrephes, who "loved to have the preëminence," who "received not" the writer of the epistle, but "prated against him with wicked words;" who would not suffer the members of his church to give hospitality to the messengers sent from him, and who was threatened, therefore, with severe punishment. His offense was simply that he secured the independence of his church from external dictation, a duty which all the early bishops sought to perform. Harnack manages to support his theory by a strong array of historic argument. Whether this sort of apostolic succession will be welcomed in all quarters remains to be seen.

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SPANISH PROTESTANTS IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY. Compiled from the German of C. A. Wilkens. By RACHEL CHALLICE. London: Wm. Heinemann, 1897. Imported by Chas. Scribner's Sons. Pp. xxii + 192.

IT is not just to Dr. Wilkens to consider the work before us as his. The facts, no doubt, he did supply, but surely he never supplied them in this fashion. They are not new. McCrie or Llorente will furnish them in half the space in much more readable form. The compilation is slovenly, showing no plan or order; the style is faulty, and the compiler's sense for what is and is not important seems to be totally lacking. Further, she has neither sufficient knowledge of history nor a sufficient comprehension of the political and religious ideas of the sixteenth century to permit her to attempt such a work.

In regard to system in this book, it is only necessary to say that the author treats of the characters concerned without showing any connection between them. We have a chapter on Valdes, and one on Charles V, another on Fuente, and another on Francisco de Borja, but there is no connection between these chapters. Her lack of sense for proportion is shown by the attention which she gives